

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 19

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE SNAKE, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. M. Bonicelli.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. M. Bonicelli.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—THE VOYAGE, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. M. Bonicelli.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STADI THEATRE. Bowery.—THE LEO, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MADAME LARCHIE, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 64 Broadway.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE EMERALD, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Lowe.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, 8 and 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CHARITY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

BYRON'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—THE PRESIDENT, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina May.

ASSOCIATION HALL. Broadway.—Professor W. G. Richards.

NIRLOV. Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street.—BROWN'S BILL CARL, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Macabie.

GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—TWIX AXE AND CROWN, 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Rousby.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was much unsettled by sharp fluctuations. Gold was firm at 112½. Foreign exchange firm and money on call loans easy at 2½ and 3 per cent.

TO-DAY Governor Bedie will be inaugurated at Trenton with appropriate ceremonies.

THE TWO PROFESSIONS that now seem to be most profitable are doorkeepers in the House of Representatives and attorneys-at-law.

THE SEIZURE of a Roman Catholic seminary by the Prussian authorities and the severe punishment of the bishop and clergy of the diocese will add still more to the hatred felt for Bismarck. He is making martyrs of his opponents, and martyrdom never fails to strengthen the cause in which it is endured.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON CIVIL RIGHTS.—Whatever Wendell Phillips says upon public affairs is always heard with respect, if not with approval; first, because he is known to be honest and sincere; second, because of his unquestionable ability. The letter which we publish from him to-day upon the new Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House, will be read with interest, as the expression of a man who has won the right to speak boldly upon this question. His objection to the bill is that it allows the establishment of separate schools for whites and blacks, which, he argues, would be a surrender of the principles upon which the war was waged and a dangerous concession to the South. The opponents of mixed schools for the races say that they would destroy the educational system in the South, and Mr. Phillips believes that separate schools would have a similar result.

THE MAYOR AND THE COMPTROLLER had an interesting conversation yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment. There is now due to the employees of the new Court House nearly three thousand dollars, and, though money is admittedly procurable from one or other surplus, Mr. Green says it is not possible to pay them. The Mayor is not satisfied with this excuse, and told the Comptroller that it was not right that these poor people should be kept out of their earnings for weeks at a time, merely because of some technicality. The public will agree with this sensible opinion, and Mr. Green, before the next meeting of the Board, will doubtless cut the Gordian knot with which his red tape has been tied.

The Democratic Conference—Lines of Democratic Departure.

We are rejoiced to learn that a national conference of democratic leaders is about to be held in Washington for the purpose of considering the best plan for organizing the party for the Presidential campaign. Mr. Kernan, Judge Black, Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, Reverdy Johnson and a number of other gentlemen of equal standing in the party councils will meet and discuss the whole ground. One of our correspondents says they will establish "a leading democratic paper in Washington, in order that the democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress will not be without an organ." Various plans for the organization of the party in various States will be discussed, and we have no doubt that the movement will assume an important aspect and exercise a wide influence upon the destinies of the party in the next campaign.

There are many points in the political future that the democrats cannot well ignore. The country has not thoroughly transferred power to their leaders. The success of the last campaign was, more than anything else, a republican protest against the follies of a republican administration. It did not mean that the democratic party should be ultimately entrusted with the country. It was rather an impulse than a movement. It came suddenly, without alarm or preparation. This was seen in the fact that Maine, in the spring, went republican. If the election had taken place six months later it would have been certainly gone democratic as Pennsylvania or Ohio; for six months later the tidal wave was sweeping. Nothing is more uncertain than these political revolutions, as the Presidential canvass of Mr. Greeley showed—the spring full of victory, while autumn brought disaster. The problem before the republicans is to do away with the irritations which led to this revolution; to accept the defeat as a lesson and a chastening; to reform the administration; to utilize the dormant war feeling, which still fears there may be a revived confederacy, and still respects the great services of General Grant. The party, strengthened by the powerful machinery of government patronage which rests in the hands of every administration, will make a new and by no means a forlorn struggle for power. Mr. Wilson, in his letter on the situation, defines some of the methods by which it may succeed. The Vice President refuses to believe that the republican party is dead, but, on the contrary, is confident that by a few wise measures of reform it can regain all that it has lost; and many republicans who are dissatisfied with the course of its leaders still agree with him that it is a necessity to the country. It is true that he asks a good deal; for the non-interference of government officials in the elections, the withdrawal of the whip of party discipline, the restoration of the liberal republicans to their former places, generosity and magnanimity and the sacrifice of personal ambition are hard measures for the republican leaders to adopt. A young man in the New Testament likewise desired eternal life, but when he was told that he must sell all that he had and give it to the poor we learn that he "was very sorrowful, for he was very rich." The administration is in similar distress; yet the democrats must not suppose that they may safely trust to the selfishness of a great party, for the true solution of the difficulty which Mr. Wilson suggests may be enforced upon the leaders. The democrats have enough work of their own to do, and the problem now before them is to weaken the influence of the President by continual assaults upon him; to prevent the republicans from securing any practical legislation; to keep the sore spots in the South in constant irritation; to force the administration into a state of bankruptcy and general disintegration, and so shape their own policy that they will indicate to the country that they represent a regenerated, progressive, new democracy—not the Bourbon elements of the past.

Thus far since the canvass the democrats have only made one point—namely, their attack upon the administration on account of Louisiana. This arose, not from their own wisdom, but from the folly of the President and the precipitancy of General Sheridan. This assault has been a blessed chance to the democrats. They have used it to their advantage with consummate ability and perseverance. Upon other questions they have gained nothing. Instead of showing to the country, by their selection of Senators, for instance, that they had taken a new departure in principles and leadership, they have proved that the state-war machine still runs in the old ruts. Eaton in Connecticut and Wallace in Pennsylvania simply illustrate that the democratic party is precisely where it was twenty years ago. The defeat of Schurz in Missouri and the election of General Cookrell, an officer of the Southern army, is a suggestive and unfortunate fact. It is a blunder that never should have been committed by a wise party. Missouri was practically a Northern State during the war—at least, it was held in the Northern lines. While it is natural enough that the Southern States should elect their army leaders to Congress such action in free and Northern Missouri will give opportunity for acrimony and censure. We shall welcome the rebel from the South, but we are hardly ready to do so from the North.

Nothing has been said in Congress about the one-term issue. The democrats, during the canvass, heralded from every stump that the great danger of the Republic was Caesarism. Naturally the first thing they would do in Congress would be to offer a one-term amendment to the constitution. Not one word has been said on the subject. We have had angry speeches from Mr. Bayard and low comedy baraganes from Mr. Tipton, but not a word or a suggestion on the one subject which only yesterday was in every democratic mouth. This is a point to which the conference should address itself. It should teach its followers that the country expects from the democrats not only caution in their policy, but the utmost frankness and sincerity. It should admonish them that no party ever goes into power merely by a hurrah and a beating of drums; that the passions excited by such questions as Louisiana soon die out; that it is two years from now until the next election, and that a great many things happen in two years; that, above all things, there should be good faith and circumspection. The democratic party will never gain power upon its past record. Once established the fact that the democrats

to-day will be governed by the principles of the democracy which made Buchanan President and the party will be beaten in every Northern State. The duty of the conference is to destroy this impression; to lead the party into the ways of moderation, sincerity, patriotism, concession and truth. That done, and in the natural progress of events nothing is more certain than the triumph of the party in the next campaign for the Presidency and its continuance in a long period of power.

Our Navy—The Admirals' Report.

From Admiral Porter's report it results that as we are no longer a maritime nation, in the commercial sense so we are no longer a naval Power "in the military sense. Our renown gathered in the early days of the Republic, and the record of some good fights and some great inventions in the recent war, are all that are left to us of a naval glory that promised to fill the world with the names of our seagoing heroes. Farragut and Porter and Winthrop and Cushing, Perry, Decatur, Bainbridge and Hull, are names that we may treasure, for it will evidently be many a long year before any new list of this class will be added to the roll. Our naval register shows forty-eight monitors, and yet we have not one ship, iron-clad or otherwise, that would be of the slightest value in a naval combat with any capable enemy. Out of the forty-eight monitors thus recorded only six are fit for service of any sort, and their armor would be before modern artillery scarcely more effective for resistance than the venerable on an old chest of drawers. Not only are the monitors useless for close combat at sea or elsewhere, but our wooden ships are also useless as cruisers from their want of speed. It seems to be recognized that in the naval warfare of our time wooden ships are no longer to be counted, save for their speed as cruisers in some such service as was performed by the A-bama, or by the Kearsage against that famous ship; but our wooden ships, our "swift sailing cruisers," are inferior in speed to the enormous iron-clads, the floating Gibraltar of England. Not only are our monitors valueless as iron-clads and our cruisers as cruisers, but our artillery is also of the sort that an enemy would find absolutely innocuous. Shots from either Whitworth or Krupp guns could, in the words of Admiral Porter's report, "perforate the turrets of any of our monitors, while the vessels from which they were fired could remain at a distance where our smooth bore guns could do them no harm." And the same authority assures us that "our navy as compared with others is like a foot soldier armed with a pistol encountering a mounted man clad in armor, and armed with a breech-loading rifle." In Europe, in the hands of various governments, there are upward of one hundred iron-clads, of which not only is any one superior to the best of ours, but of which certain ones could, in the opinion of our own Admiral, cut down or disable every ship of our navy in a single battle.

The possibility of improving our present navy, iron-clad and wooden, by alterations and the application of modern improvements may occur to some. But this hope the Admiral destroys. If our present worthless iron-clads were improved—which could only be done by making their armor stronger—they would become too heavy for use. What we need is a fleet of monitors, with invulnerability and speed, so that we might properly defend our coast and follow any attacking vessels. Without speed the iron-clads are simply harbor defences afloat. We cannot get these qualities by tinkering our present iron-clads, and if we desire to continue a naval Power we must put ourselves in a condition to meet other first class Powers on the sea. For the same reasons it is idle any longer to repair our old wooden ships. We should entirely rebuild them, with new hulls and improved machinery and guns, and we "should construct a fleet of swift wooden cruisers of at least twelve hundred tons, with a speed of not less than fourteen knots and with the heaviest batteries." These are the measures that would prove the most economical in the end, provided we desire to retain our rank among the nations of the world. It must be conceded, however, that if our present government has deprived us of a navy it has also deprived us of our commerce on the ocean—about the only thing we require a navy to protect. As to foreign war and invasion, we need be under no apprehension of danger from that quarter, while, as the London Times assures us, all the nations of Europe are arming to the teeth and "the momentary dreams of peace have fled away." To be sure, this is only an accidental, perhaps an unforeseen, protection. Nevertheless, in view of the imbecility of our government, we may well be grateful that we may reckon on it with some degree of certainty.

THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.—Mr. Moulton's testimony was continued yesterday, and after considerable discussion between the opposing counsel upon the admission of certain letters and documents which he produced his direct examination was closed. It was a long story, but the sequel promises to be less fluently related. Mr. Moulton's cross-examination by Judge Porter began in the afternoon and was continued till the adjournment, and he still remains the central figure in the trial, as he was the mutual friend in the exciting drama which preceded it. The purpose of this cross-examination is explained in our full and descriptive report, and it will be resumed to-day with probably more vigor. The personal interest of the trial is continued by the presence of the leading parties to it in court, but yesterday Mr. Beecher was conspicuous in his absence from his accustomed place.

MR. TWEED AND THE CITY.—The long pending suit against Mr. Tweed for eleven millions of dollars belonging to the city, but supposed to be in his possession, yesterday appeared in court. The Board of Supervisors being now abolished, the motion was made to bring the suit in the name of the Mayor and Commonality. The counsel for Mr. Tweed opposed this, on the ground that the Consolidation act is unconstitutional. Thus we see that Mr. Tweed wants to keep the money and gain his freedom; but he is likely to find that he cannot have both the cake and the penny.

EX-SENATOR MORGAN was yesterday complimented by the last honors the New York republican legislators could render him. They named him as a candidate for defeat, and he will go with his sword in hand to surrender to Mr. Kernan.

Removal of City Officers for "Cause."

A republican contemporary puts forth some doctrines respecting the Mayor's power of removal which show a partisan bias and inattention to the actual provisions of the charter. Its evident purpose is to influence the judgment and restrain the action of Mayor Wickham, and by artful compliments to Governor Tilden induce him to interpose his negative if the Mayor should remove Messrs. Smith and Green. It is important that the law on this subject be clearly understood. To this end we will point out wherein the positions of our contemporary are untenable. It contends that when the head of a department has been removed by the Mayor for cause, "he is entitled to the benefit of an appeal to the Executive of the State." But the charter certainly gives him no title to be heard before the Governor. It does secure him an opportunity to be heard in his defence before the Mayor, but the Governor is to act on the Mayor's written statement of reasons without other evidence. "The Mayor shall in all cases communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal." But the only right which the charter gives to the removed officer, after the Mayor's action, is to demand of the Mayor "a public statement of the reasons therefor." The charter gives him no right to make a defence except before the Mayor and previous to removal.

Great emphasis is laid on the fact that the charter requires removals to be "for cause." The whole superstructure of our contemporary's reasoning is raised upon this foundation. The argument may be exploded by a simple reference to another part of the charter, which contains a parallel provision. We refer to the authority conferred on the heads of departments to remove their regular clerks and heads of bureaus. The charter is just as explicit in requiring that these removals shall be "for cause" as that the removal of the head of a department shall be "for cause." The exact language of the charter on this point is:—"No regular clerk or head of a bureau shall be removed until he shall have been informed of the cause of the proposed removal and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and in every case of a removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department or board."

It logically follows from a comparison of these similar provisions that any "cause," "grounds" or "reason" which is sufficient to justify the removal of a department clerk is also sufficient to justify the removal of the head of a department. This conclusion is irresistible, because the same language is used in both cases. The gravity of the charges need be no greater in one case than in the other; but nobody has ever contended that the department clerks cannot be removed except for criminal violation of duty, as is assumed in relation to the heads of departments. Incapacity, negligence, indolence, discourtesy, or a mere want of punctuality or efficiency has always been deemed a sufficient "cause" for the removal of any clerk or head of a bureau. The character of the displaced officer is protected by requiring a statement of the actual reason. If the cause is slight his reputation cannot suffer much by the removal; but the charter makes the head of the department the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause, prescribing no other rule than his own discretion. As the Mayor's power of removal is conveyed in the same language he has the same discretion, except that he must communicate his reason, whatever it is, to the Governor, who is equally untrammelled in judging of its sufficiency. The Governor is required to act on no other evidence than the Mayor's own statement without any further hearing. There is no warrant for giving the word "cause" a broader signification in removing the head of a department than in removing the head of a bureau. This being the state of the law we shall be quite astonished if Governor Tilden declines to sanction any of Mayor Wickham's removals for cause, for he has no authority to review the evidence, and is merely called to judge whether the assigned reason is frivolous. As the Mayor will not, in any case, proceed upon frivolous reasons, we are confident that the Governor will not overrule him, for it would be inconsistent with his professed devotion to the right of local self-government. The interposition which he advocates in his Message is interposition for the prosecution of fraud when the local authorities fail in their duty; not to keep personal friends in office when the public interest requires their removal, which would be too close an imitation of President Grant's discreditable nepotism.

TWENTY-NINE BALLOTS were taken in the Rhode Island Legislature last June for Senator without result, and to-day, when it assembles again, there is no apparent change in the situations. General Burnside and Mr. Dixon are still the leading candidates, and we may again expect the irresistible force of the one to meet the immovable body of the other. It is not unlikely that a compromise must be made, unless Rhode Island is willing to leave Senator Sprague without any present successor.

SMUGGLERS.—We are glad to see the proceedings instituted against officials accused of aiding smugglers pushed to conviction. Would it not also be well to make an example of the shoddy swells who encourage this system of defrauding the revenue? It is a pity to see the poor rogue made to suffer while his rich accomplice is allowed to escape without punishment. The wealthy people who encourage smuggling are far more criminal than the needy tools they hire to do their work. They should be made to feel that smuggling, however fashionable it may have become, is, after all, only a mean system of robbery, which the law punishes with imprisonment in a common jail. If Murray Hill were made to recognize these facts there would be a considerable falling off in the smuggling business.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP will be decided to-day, and the chances of Mr. Wallace's election are somewhat diminished by the death yesterday of Mr. Fagan, a democratic representative, and an accident to another member. The contest is very close, but whether Mr. Wallace is beaten or not the choice of a democrat should be inevitable. The Pennsylvania democracy won a Senator last year, and they would never forgive, nor would the national party forgive, any man who should deprive them of the fruits of that victory by treachery.

"Investigation."

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy corruption in Washington is a comedy, and that there are interests involved in this matter that cannot afford to come to light. Mr. Schumaker, for instance, has been treated with great indulgence, and Congressman King has been allowed to remain away from the sessions of the committee without an apparent effort to find him. All that we really know is that several thousands of dollars have been distributed among newspaper correspondents, lobbyists and officers of the House. With this result the committee seems to be satisfied. It is certain that no such satisfaction will be shared by the country. There is no sane man in America, for instance, who believes that ten or fifteen thousand dollars paid to the Doorkeeper of the House was really meant for services performed in the interests of any subsidy. The whole corps of doorkeepers could be purchased for half the money. The truth, no doubt, is that this dependent was the representative of a Congressman, who, in this way, obtained his money. It is impossible to believe that the large sums paid to correspondents were intended for their own use. An agent of a corporation who imagined that he could profitably spend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars upon one or two correspondents, representing journals of no importance, would be as callow as a sophomore. All these facts are apparent to the country. The people have common sense and can reason out these conclusions as well as Congressmen.

The Pacific Mail investigation really establishes one of two things—either that the money paid to Mr. Irwin was distributed among Congressmen for their votes or that it was squandered by that gentleman and three or four associates in stock speculation or for other purposes. We cannot, from the evidence, make up our mind which story is true. We do not believe in hastily condemning Congressmen without evidence of the most incontrovertible character. It would afford us great pleasure to learn that the company had lost its money by some other means than bribery. The fact that there should be any doubt of the real truth shows the purposeless character of the investigation. If the Committee of Ways and Means do not find some means of coming at the truth the country will believe that the truth is the very thing they do not wish to find.

Dr. Kenealy.

The case of Dr. Kenealy, who has been disbarred and removed from the office of Queen's Counsel, because of his action in the Tichenborne case, is, as we learn from the English papers, exciting much sympathy. One newspaper says "that there is a strong feeling among members of the Bar that the special offence for which he has been cut off from the exercise of his profession" has been too severely punished, and that his offences, "however odious and reprehensible," do not come within the jurisdiction of the benchers who have disbarred him. Some friends of the Doctor announce that in the event of this decision being confirmed he will leave London and take up his residence in America. The special offence of the Doctor was the writing of articles in the newspapers abusing the judges before whom he practised. It was held that, being an officer of the law, charged with the administration of justice, his attacks upon the Bench were calculated to bring justice into contempt, and were really a serious form of blackmailing. The question whether a lawyer can honorably pursue such practices is one deeply important, not only to the Bar in England, but in America. We shall await the decision of the judges with interest. If they restore Dr. Kenealy to his position as Queen's Counsel and member of the Bar it will be a declaration that the independence of the lawyer is of higher consideration than the etiquette of the profession. Whatever the legal results of this trial may be, Dr. Kenealy has been so severely condemned, morally, that he can scarcely live in England as an efficient member of the Bar.

Charity in Silence.

For a long time the English newspapers have been acknowledging the receipt of checks for a thousand pounds for various benevolent objects from a person whose name never could be discovered. The money was generally sent by post, either through the Times or some other respectable journal. Much curiosity was manifested to know the name of this extraordinary and modest benefactor, who would, under no circumstances, allow his candle to be taken from under the bush. Rumor grew, and it came to be widely believed that the Queen was actually taking this method of disbursing a part of her enormous fortune, and that she was earning a new title to the endearment of her subjects by scattering thousand pound notes for purposes of general benevolence. It has now been ascertained that the real person was a Mr. Atwood, "an old gentleman living near Cheshunt." He was about eighty years of age, a bachelor, and had amassed a large fortune in the manufacture of glass. He lived in complete retirement and has recently died. Since his death it has been discovered that he gave away one million seven hundred thousand dollars in this manner, and that in the last year of his life his donations amounted to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the enormous sums thus contributed to the public welfare Mr. Atwood left a fortune of five million dollars. This is an odd but pleasing evidence of an eccentric disposition. It destroys, however, one of the most popular delusions concerning the Queen.

A LOST PICTURE.—The London journals are bemoaning the irreparable loss to British art in the destruction of Hogarth's famous picture of "The Strolling Players in a Barn." This picture was in the country mansion of the Wood family. The owner of the estate—a young man recently attaining his majority—had arranged to rent his house for the season. With this view most of the pictures had been removed, and it was intended to have placed the Hogarth picture in the loan collection of a public museum. "Unhappily," says the London Telegraph, "before this sensible design could be carried out a fire took place, and the priceless picture is lost to the proprietor and the country forever." "The Strolling Players in a Barn" was painted originally in 1741 for an ancestor of the

Wood family. Hogarth received for the work seventy-five pounds, and his receipt for this modest payment was attached to the picture.

The Bayonet in Vicksburg.

The sincerity of the President's Louisiana Message of explanation and apology is made dubious by his action yesterday in Vicksburg. At the special election for Sheriff in that city on December 31 one Flanagan claimed a majority over Crosby, the colored candidate. Governor Ames applied for troops to prevent a possible disturbance at the opening of the Court, and yesterday, by the authority of the President, acting through General Emory, Captain Head, of the Third United States Infantry, went to the Court House and expelled Flanagan by military force. A guard of soldiers was then placed over the Sheriff's office, which was afterward removed, when the office was turned over to the President of the Board of Supervisors. In all of these proceedings Judge Hill declined to interfere.

So we see that the Army of the United States is expected not only to determine who shall be Governors and who are entitled to seats as legislators, but who shall be city and county officers. The President claims the right to seat a sheriff. Napoleon marked the places of armies by sticking pins in the map of Europe, but General Grant pierces the map of the peaceful South with bayonets. In such a case as this his interference has no excuse, especially after his Message to Congress, and it looks like a quiet defiance of the protest as emphatically made by the people. Only in the case of the militia of Mississippi failing to carry out the law of the State should the federal authority be exerted; but Governor Ames did nothing and the courts did nothing. The interference is practically but the continuation of the Louisiana business, and will surely be condemned by the country. It tends rather to destroy than uphold the sovereignty of the State, and will throw new discredit upon the national administration. In his Message the President said, in reference to Louisiana affairs, "I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference by authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified." Was there rebellion or insurrection in Vicksburg yesterday? We know of none, unless it was rebellion against the constitution by the President of the United States himself.

WAR IN EUROPE is teased by the London Times, which says, "The momentary dreams of peace have fled away." Germany is armed, and the surrounding nations are forced to arm in their own defence. Yet a few months ago the Emperor William announced that his policy was one of peace, but even then, as now, the pledge was understood as a menace. "There is order in Warsaw" was once the boast of those monarchs who partitioned Poland; but, as Thomas Meagher defined it, it was the order of the charnel house and the grave. Germany seems disposed to enforce peace by crushing her rivals and making resistance impossible.

DISCIPLINE.—The severity with which Archbishop Manning is enforcing his will upon the Catholics in England is shown by the fact that in the recent "Catholic Directory," published in London, the name of Lord Camoys has been stricken from the list of Catholic peers. Lord Camoys has for a long time been one of the most celebrated of Catholic noblemen. When Archbishop Manning published his letter on the Vatican decrees His Lordship dissented from the episcopal construction of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. The Archbishop consequently replies by striking his name from the list of Catholic peers, thus virtually certifying to the world that he no longer recognizes him as a member of the Church.

THE STOLEN "MURIEL" has been sent to Spain, and with it has gone the seller of the picture in this city. The story of kidnapping is thus exploded, for Garcia, as will be seen elsewhere, went voluntarily in order to establish his innocence of the theft.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is quartered at the Everett House.

Judge A. G. Magrath, of South Carolina, is residing at the Westminster Hotel.

Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, has taken up his residence at the Everett House.

Chief Engineer William H. Shock, United States Navy, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John Hitz, Swiss Consul General for the United States, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

The royal family of Hanover—King George, Queen Marie and the Prince and Princess Royal—are all in Paris.

Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, arrived from Washington last evening at the Union Square Hotel.

Attorney General Williams has "no faith" in the accuracy of the report of the Congressional committee sent to New Orleans. Let him get one from Kenlog.

Two persons employed in the financial department of the city of Paris have been caught in corrupt practices, involving small robberies of \$40,000. They make a great noise over it.

Won't somebody treat on the tail of the coat of the wild Irishman of the Washington Administration? He is sporting for a fight with somebody. Won't somebody notice him? He brooks no silent contempt.

Funny that all the men who stayed in Washington know that the statements made regarding Louisiana by the men who went there are "false." It is like Livingston's account of the London geographers, who write "inner Africa laid open" without leaving their desks.

In excavations made for the Lyons Railroad near Fourvieres, France, they have come upon important Roman ruins. An entire Gallo-Roman city was swallowed up in that neighborhood by an earthquake in the year 800. It is thought these ruins may be some part of that city.

King Kaiaara was interviewed on his way West by a reporter of the Erie Weekly Dispatch, to whom his Majesty gave many impressions of his journey. He expressed his appreciation of our humble selves in the opinion that "the Herald is the greatest newspaper in the world." His Majesty is a potentate of taste and sound judgment.

Attorney General Williams wants to know how could the Congressional New Orleans Special Committee post itself in eight days' stay in the Crescent city. Of course, these men could not be expected to learn as much in eight days as gallant "little Phil" in four of course not. And the three Congressmen were lawyers, too.

Logan says that "one man was made President for making New Orleans behave itself." Logan is a great historian—a better one than all the rest of us together. Will he, therefore, tell us who this man was? Up to this time we have only heard of one President whose name was associated with New Orleans, and that was Jackson, who was made President because he whipped the British in that neighborhood. Who was the man who made them behave themselves and was made President for it?